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THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN.

VOL. 1. TUBAC, ARIZONA, JUNE 2, 1859. No. 14.

THE ARIZONIAN,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

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A sharp Rebuke

First Lieutenant Caleb Smith 2d infantry was lately tried by court martial, at Fort Randall, for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct towards Lieut. Lee and 1st sergeant Shaw — He collared and pushed the sergeant and drew a pistol on Lieut Lee, while on duty with his company The finding of the court and the decision of the President thereon, was as follows

The court after mature deliberation upon the testimony adduced, finds the accused guilty of the charge and specifications preferred against him and sentence him the said Caleb Smith of the 2d regiment of infantry, To be dismissed the service

The President reviewed the case, and the result was an order thereon

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 13 1859

The proceedings of the court in the case of Lieut. Caleb Smith, having been submitted to the President, he has seen cause, while he confirms them, to remit the sentence. The reason for this clemency have reference to the provocation of disrespect and insubordination which the prisoner yielded to; but they do not in any manner justify his resort to violent de- [illegible] exercised without discretion, when a dignity or command that might have been expected in the lowest grade of office was amply sufficient for the occasion. Lieutenant Smith retains his commission, and it will be well if the lesson he has received shall stimulate him to a more efficient and elevated practice of the authority which it confers. JOHN B FLOYD Secretary of War

THE BANKRUPT GOVERNMENT OF EUROPE — Every few weeks we hear of some one or other of the European governments shinning among the Jews. There is, in fact, not one of them that can meet its expenses during the present session of armed peace, with its current revenue, and they therefore endeavor to negotiate their drafts on posterity. A little while ago Sardinia tried the money changers of London and Paris, and, not succeeding with them, drew a million from her own subjects on the strength of the war fever. Austria then came forward for thirty millions of dollars, but finding no takers at home or abroad, is now running on tick Then came Russia, borrowing sixty millions which she got through a new set of agents England, following, asking for twenty-five millions of dollars, which it is now stated must be increased to sixty millions, to cover the deficit in her Indian budget. The last customer that has appeared on change is France, who, having got all that can be drawn from the bank of France, is now hunting up some forty millions of dollars more to cover up deficiencies. The coolest part of the financial outgivings among the money lenders is, that they do not want to negotiate any loans just now, for if hostilities are prevented there will be several more borrowers in the market. That is to say, that these spendthrift governments have run out their credit in the money market, and that their only chance to get money is to stir up the war fever among their subjects. They know that if they can work men up to a fighting point they can induce them to pour out both their blood and their treasure.— This shows how thoroughly rotten is the financial system of all those impositions called governments in Europe How long will three hundred millions of civilized men consent to be pitted and provoked against each other, that they may be plundered by a few selfish family dynasties, and supply the gilding and tinsel of a crowd of miserable, imbecile courtiers?— Common sense, which is making vast steam and electric strides through the world, tells us that the whole fabric of the European political system is rotten, and is fast approaching its final ruin.—[*New-York Herald.*

THE SPANISH EMPIRE PASSING AWAY.—In admitting a tribute to the European sympathizers with Spain the New Orleans Delta gives the following synopsis of the manner in which the Spanish empire has been passing away for some three hundred years. It is quite suggestive at this moment

1565 Malta surrendered to Knights of Saint John

1620 —Navarre and Bearne ceded to France

1640—Portugal was lost.

1649 —Roussilon lost.

1648 Netherlands became independent.

1626 —Barbadoes settled by the English.

1665—Jamaica seized by the English

1704 Gibraltar taken by the English.

1713 Minorcas taken by the English.

1763—Dominica taken by the English.

1797 Trinidad taken by the English

1795 Country—New Granada Guadalpue, & Hayti St Domingo seized by the French.

1800 Louisiana seized by the French.

1801 Country—Sardinia ceded to Duke of Savoy.

18th Century—Oran and Mezzalquin ceded to Morocco

18th Century—North of Italy ceded to the Bourbons.

1759—Sicily and Naples emancipated.

1819—Florida sold to the United States.

1821—Half San Domingo lost.

1825—Mexico finally lost.

THE NEGRO REPUBLIC —Mr James R Redpath has recently been on a visit to Hayti, and is writing a series of articles for the New York Tribune which give a most unfavorable account of the morals and the condition of the people of that country Mr Redpath's account of the low state of morals is truly deplorable. He says marriage is almost unknown The woman who lives in the house with the man is regarded as his wife, but each man who can afford it is expected to support several concubines. And this promiscuous intercourse degrades neither the man nor woman in the estimation of society Indeed, the before the daughter assumes the relation of concubine The correspondent says the doctrine of free love, as applicable to the present condition of society, has had free scope there for many years, and a more utterly demoralizing system, or one better adapted to drive out all purity there is from the earth, can scarcely be conceived of.

WHAT AN EDITOR MIGHT HAVE BEEN —Holland the editor of the Springfield (Mass) Republican, has been up to Vermont, where he came from, and he thus sketches what he should have been, if he had not left home and become an editor

"Your correspondent would have grown stalwart and strong, with horny hands, and a face as black as the ace of spades. He would have taught schools winters, worked on a farm summers, and gone out haying fifteen days in July, and trken for pay the iron work and running gear of a wagon. At two and twenty, or thereabouts, he would have begun to pay attentions to a girl with a father worth two thousand dollars, and a split curl on her forehead—a girl who always went to singing school, and set in the seats and sung without opening her mouth—a pretty girl anyway. Well, after seeing her home from singing two or three years, taking her to a Fourth of July celebration, and getting about a hundred dollars together, he would marry her and settle down. Years would pass away, and that girl with the split curl would have eleven children—just as sure as you live—seven boys and four girls. We should have had a time in bringing them up, but they would soon be able to do the milking, and help their mother wash days, and I, getting independent at last, and feeling a little stiff in the joints, would be elected a member of the legislature, having been an assessor and school committee for years. In the evening of my days, with my pipe in my mouth, thirteen barrels of cider in the cellar, and a newspaper in my hands, I should sit and look over the markets, through a pair of gold mounted spectacles, and wonder why such a strange, silly piece as this should be published'

Quitting the world under unfavorable circumstances is defined in Pike county, Illinois, to be getting shot on a stolen horse, with both pockets full of bogus money!

An emigrant to Oregon, writing home to one of his friends, says. "We are getting on finely here, and have already laid the foundation of a large jail.",

TROUBLE OF TELEGRAPHERS IN INDIA.—The telegraphers in India make great complaints, not only that the rebels cut the wires, but that the elephants and other animals rub against the posts and prostrate them, while the monkeys- under a complete misapprehension of the object of the telegraph system. delight to use the wires for athletic sports and pastimes. Mr Russell says "I have seen half a dozen great monkeys or baboons at work on one feeble stretch of wire, posturing, grinning, and chattering away in the highest spirits, some walking topsyturvy along it, others tugging it up and down with main force considerably increased by the circumstances that the monkeys were hanging on by their tails, and others striving to detach the wire from the posts, so as to give their friends a sudden fall sudden gusts of wind blow miles of wire and posts flat to the earth" In addition to this it is hard to transmit the messages in a smart, active, wide-awake, and intelligent manner when the thermometer is ranging between 90 and 120 degrees.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA —The New York Herald has the following in relation to Nicaragua affairs.

There is a new and very interesting phase in our relations with Nicaragua. As has already been made known, Ran Runnels, the New consul to San Juan, took important despatches to Minister Lamar, and the officers in command of the home squadron. These instructions have been reiterated and strengthened by despatches sent still more recently. Our minister is to demand the immediate restoration of the steamers to the Transit Company, ample indemnity for the damage done by the destruction of the bridges and other property on the route, and any other damage that may have been sustained in consequence of the illegal seizures and other highhanded proceedings ordered by Martizez. If these demands are not acceded to at once, the whole available force in the Gulf and elsewhere that can be concentrated at San Juan, in a short time will be [illegible] at his disposal and directed to act under second bombardment of San Juan, and all the other towns within reach of the squadron's guns.

Our government has definitely resolved that the Transit route shall be opened, and has issued a circular to the several companies to ascertain upon what terms the California mail can be carried by the route from the 30th of September, 1859, to the 30th of June, 1860.— The company must have the privilege of transit from Nicaragua, when our government will protect the company as far as our guns will go, and if things should come to a collision, there is hardly any question but that the naval commanders would take the responsibility of landin sufficient forces to protect the passengers, mails and treasure.

EXPERIMENTS ON HORSES.—Some curious experiments have been made at the Veterinary school at Alfort, just outside Paris, by order of the Minister of War, to ascertain the endurance of horses, as in a besieged town, for example. It appears a horse will live on water alone twenty-five days; seventeen days without eating and only five days if fed but unwatered: ten days if fed but insufficiently watered. A horse kept without water for three days, drank one hundred and four pounds of water in three minutes. It was found, too, that a horse taken immediately after "feed" and kept in the active exercise of the "squadron school," completely digested in three hours; if kept quiet in the stable its digestion was scarcely commenced in three hours.

The Odd Fellows throughout the United States are making arrangements to celebrate on the 26th inst., the fortieth anniversary of the institution of the order in this country. A grand national celebration will be held in New York; whilst hundreds of celebrations will be going on throughout the Union.

There is a movement on foot to bring out the Hon. Jas. Guthrie, of Ky., as a candidate for President.

Charles Mackay, of England, and Hiram Fuller, of New York, are about to start an American journal in London.

Bishops Elliot and Polk have received a quarter million dollars in New Orleans toward the endowment of the University of the South, and expect soon to obtain the whole three millions required.

Various Items.

Another of those humbug concerns, styled a "Southern Convention," is soon to assemble at Charleston, South Carolina, where there will be the usual display of rant and nonsense concerning "disunion." Several southern States, Kentucky among the number, refuse to send delegates.

There are in the State of Oregon 135 flour mills, with a capacity of producing 2,500,000 barrels per annum.

An English newspaper has been stated at Constantinople It is called the Levant Herald.

A new breech-loading rifle has been invented by a Mr Gould, of Buffalo, and is said to be a wonderful weapon, surpassing anything of the sort extant.

A committee of three Captains of the engineer corps has been selected by the Secretary of War to examine the Rock Island railroad bridge, and determine whether or no it is really an impediment to navigation of so serious a character as to demand removal.

All sorts of crime in the United States goes by fits and epidemics. Since the murder of Key by Sickles, not less than five cases of similar character have occurred in various parts of the United States.

The journals from the southern States speak very encouragingly of the cotton, corn, and wheat crops of that section of the Union. We have not much agriculture in this Territory to talk about. There is land enough, such as it is, but of water, the supply is not very abundant.

The last session of Congress appropriated $10,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements for the Pimo Indians. They will be sent out and distributed at once.

John Mitchel, the [illegible] Washington, D. C., a rabid disunion paper, called The Citizen. This mischievous alien, banished from his own country for treason, commences his profession in the land that gives him refuge. A halter would be too good for him.

Sardinia has succeeded in negociating a loan of $10,000,000, and has also contracted for large supplies of arms, among other things 30,000 revolvers, to be made in France.

The course of popular education is receiving great attention in Texas. The public school fund is said to be sufficient to maintain schools in every town in the State. In many of the southern States such a thing as a public school is unknown. Texas is setting a noble example. Popular education is the main safeguard of a free government.

Large fields of bituminous coal have been discovered on the Kansas river, and companies are forming to work the mines.

An effort is being made in some of the eastern States to resuscitate the old Whig party! It's no use: that party fulfilled its mission, and is now among the things of the past.

The measured distance from Leavenworth City to the gold mines is precisely five hundred and fifty-seven miles. The air line is as follows: Leavenworth City, longitude west, 94 degrees, 44 minutes; Mouth of Cherry Creek, ongitude west, 105 degrees. Difference 10 degrees, 16 minutes, 52 seconds—553 miles:

The Richmond Dispatch, on the authority of a gentleman residing in that city, who has recently been residing some months in Cuba, states, that with the exception of a few persons engaged in the American trade, the opposition to annexation is universal.

The London Illustrated Times says that Chas. Dickens has refused £10,000 ($50,00) to lecture for one year in this country

Counterfeit twenty cent pieces of the new Canadian coinage have made their appearance.

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

☞ To Advertisers.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to The Arizonian, Tubac, Arizona.

☞ Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

Road to Port Lobos.

Mr. Zepeta, an enterprizing merchant of Altar, Sonora, has lately opened a wagon road from Altar to Port Lobos, on the Gulf, and erected a warehouse there. He is now occupied in connecting Altar by wagon road with the settled portion of Arizona. Should the Mexican government permit the opening of this port, and allow free transit through the country, Lobos will become the seaport of Arizona, being distant from Tubac and Tucson about 200 miles. We have no doubt but the port would be opened and free transit guaranteed, were proper steps taken by our government. The greater portion of the new road to Port Lobos is over a level country, with good pasturage.

The great advantages which this movement will confer upon this portion of Arizona are apparent. Freight can be brought from Lobos for 5 cents per pound, in all, 6 cents from San Francisco; a very essential difference between that rate and the 15 or 18 cents now paid via the plains and Fort Yuma. Besides the saving on freight the time saved is another important consideration, for instead of waiting months to procure goods and machinery overland from the eastern States, they could be brought from California in 30 days and sold 15 or 20 per cent. lower than the present rates. In every respect this enterprise so well commenced by our friends in Sonora deserves the hearty co-operation of our people, as it will afford them cheap provisions and cheap goods.

This new movement, also, which should [illegible] government, especially [illegible] transportation, troops and military stores could be thrown into Arizona at about one half the expense now liable to be incurred. Our new minister to Mexico ought to be instructed to demand or negociate the right of transit across Sonora, or what would be more politic for our government, to purchase the upper portion of the State, so as to give us a port on the Gulf, without which this vast mineral region never can be properly developed.

A Military Depot.

In case a campaign is undertaken against the Apaches, it becomes necessary to have some point for a military depot, where the troops can be concentrated and supplies prepared and sent out, animals recuperated, forage collected, etc., etc. The situation of such a point demands considerable deliberation. Many of the old settlers hereabouts recommend Santa Lucia, a place on the Gila, above the mouth of the San Pedro—a locality which has the advantage of being in the Indian country, at all events.—Others commend the mouth of Arivypa canon, or that vicinity, and others, again, declare that Fort Buchanan, moved half a mile back from its present location, would be as good a point as could be found. It might indeed answer for the permanent depot, and its buildings, etc., would be extremely convenient, but an advanced temporary depot would be essential, and for this we imagine a spot near Arivypa canon, or Santa Lucia, would be preferable. It may be necessary to have a depot near the Sonora line, if so, Fort Buchanan would undoubtedly answer a good purpose, although its present location is bad. Back, six hundred or a thousand yards, a fine post can be built on level ground, with water as convenient as it is now. It is pretty certain that there will be no attempt to settle the valley of the San Pedro until a military post of two or three companies is established there, say at the old Tres Alamos rancho, or below, a few miles from the river's mouth. The experiment could then be tried whether or not the valley was worth anything for agricultural purposes. It is a favorite resort and highway for the Apaches, especially Arivypa canon, and a post there would do much to check their inroads upon this region and Sonora. We presume all these matters will be brought to the attention of Col. Bonneville, and by him laid before the War Department. And we trust he will not fail to represent in strong terms the injustice and bad policy of our government in making treaties with the Apaches, to protect Americans, while they are allowed to raid in Sonora.

The feeling in Sonora.

Being authorized by the late meeting of citizens at Tubac, to communicate with the Mexican authorities and influential persons near the boundary line in Sonora, we have the honor to state that this has been done, and answers have been received from various parts, and from prominent citizens, expressive of the highest satisfaction at the steps taken by the citizens on this side of the line in regard to the Sonoita Valley outrage.

In reference to the prevention of horse-stealing and other crimes, a hearty co-operation is promised by the authorities, and the hope is expressed that our citizens will assist in bringing to justice all persons connected with such acts.

The intelligent portion of the Sonoranians seem to have looked upon the Sonoita affair in its proper light, at once, notwithstanding the exaggerated reports that reached them. The publication of the sentiments of the American citizens on this side of the line was universally read to the public on their arrival at most places, and greatly contributed to allay the excitement, and added much to the comfort of American citizens in Sonora.

Some of the letters received were from Don Jose M. Redondo, Prefect of Altar; Jose Morena, Altar; Miguel Zepeta, and Joaquin Pompa, also of Altar; Jesus Yalas, Commissioner of the colony at Saric; Jose Elias, of San Ignacio, and others.

[illegible] the inspection of those interested.

Respectfully,
Herman Ehrenberg,
For the Committee.

The War in Europe.

Before this date the long-looked for war in Europe has probably commenced. We give the latest intelligence received:

An alliance offensive and defensive, has been formed between France and Russia. This intelligence caused great excitement in England. The whole militia force was to be organized at once, and the home squadron strengthened.

Austria had refused the intervention of England, and was concentrating her troops.

The advanced corps of the French army were marching toward the Austrian frontier.—As the different regiments left Paris they were loudly cheered by the people.

Russia offers an army of 38,000 men to assist France.

The Austrian advanced force of 80,000 men had started toward the frontier of France.

Turkey, in anticipation of being involved, was preparing 100,000 soldiers for the field.

All over Southern Europe the fires of revolution were kindling, and outbreaks are apprehended in Hungary and Italy. The Pope was preparing an army of 17,000 men.

Pelissier is in command of the French army of observation.

From Mexico.

The American Minister writes to Washington, from Vera Cruz, encouraging accounts of the condition and prospects of the Liberal government, and expresses a belief in its success, notwithstanding the efforts of the British and French ministers to throw obstacles in the way.

The American Government is to have conceded by Mexico the right of free transit across the State of Sonora. This arrangement has been agreed to by the Liberal party.

The assault of the city of Mexico was daily expected when the steamer left Vera Cruz.

Several English war steamers were at Vera Cruz; also, a small French fleet.

For the Arizonian.

The Apache Treaty.

Mr. Editor: It is generally supposed that treaties of peace confer benefits on those who make them, whereas it is frequently the case that quite the contrary effect is produced, if we sift the matter to the bottom, and look at the final results. We consider that it is thus with the late Pinal Apache treaty—the immediate results are undoubtedly the cessation of hostilities, and the security with which stock farmers can graze and raise their stocks, at least for the present. If farmers are thus benefitted by this treaty, we cannot help but to rejoice, but if we investigate the matter closer, we will find that in the end even this, the agricultural interest of the country, will be loser by it. As every one knows, the farming population of Arizona can never be very great, owing to the extremely limited portions of country that can be cultivated, and the great scarcity of water which is used for irrigation, as without this nothing grows. If Arizona is poor in good and available land, it is all the richer in mineral wealth, and the time is not far distant when capital, science and industry in mining will open the hidden resources now laying dormant in those bleak, rugged mountains that traverse Arizona in all directions, rising like islands from the surrounding thirsty plains and valleys. That which strikes terror into the emigrant who looks for a good location to erect a farm and a pleasant home, is the delight of those that look for fortunes in the bowels of the earth, the miners. The very barrenness of the country facilitates the miner's perations, at least in the beginning, when prospecting for mineral deposits, as the cropping out of veins are not hidden by heavy soils or thick vegetation. There is mineral wealth enough in Arizona which, if properly developed, will make this territory one of the most productive in the Union, and many of its inhabitants the most wealthy. Let a few do well, and the country will at once swarm with mining companies, some of which will succeed, and others will fail, but all will spend money in the territory, and assist in building up a new and undoubtedly prosperous State. It is then, and not until then, that the whole of Arizona, and especially the farmer, will grow in prosperity. The few lands fit for cultivation will only be used for the raising of vegetables, as these must be had, and cannot be brought from a distance; and these better made articles, as flour and corn, we will ever have to rely on Sonora, and in course of time we can on California, when communication is better and transportation cheaper. If we are correct in our views, it shows that the grand interest of the country being mining, this should be fostered by all means, and in doing so all the subordinate ones will rise to a permanent prosperity. To bring mining to a successful issue, is however, no easy matter anywhere, and much less in Arizona, isolated as we are by great deserts and distances from the rest of civilization. Miners, machinery, goods and provisions, all have to come from a distance, at ruinous costs for freight. Only heavy capital can succeed for large companies, accompanied by economical and judicious management. Scientific and practical men, well acquainted with the manipulation and metalurgical treatment of ores, are indispensable. To be eminently successful, we ought to bring in play all the discoveries of past ages, and the science of the present. This cannot be learned in a day nor in a year—it is a profession that is ever progressing. All ores and veins require a different treatment: the practical smelter who works in one locality may find himself nonplused a mile farther, or even in the same vein a month hence. We may work and worry with little adobe furnaces, or one-mule arrastras, like many so called miners in northern Sonora, but to carry on mining so as to realize our expectations, we need the aid of science, and those that despise it, or pretend to do so, will all find this to be true to their cost. Who but an ignorant man would spend a life time in experimenting with perhaps very limited means, where the world at large has worked for ages in a branch of industry of which he has no knowledge?

But to return to the Apache treaty. If we have such great obstacles to clear away to make mining profitable in Arizona, how much more careful should we be to create some of our own, as for instance the late Sonoita affair, which stopped nearly all operations by the precipitate flight of the Mexican workmen from the principal mines and farms. Although the citizens of this tetritory have taken immediate and proper steps in the matter, confidence in future peace has not yet been sufficiently restored to cause the Sonoranian miners to return, notwithstanding the proclamation issued by the Mexican authorities along the lines that these outrages were only the work of a few lawless men who had nothing to lose, and who cared little for the progress of the territory or the honor of the good old American name and their country. If this outrage has stopped the wheel of progress for a while, the late Apache treaty carries in its train a set of consequences which are far more lasting and injurious to the general welfare.

The treaty stipulates that the Apaches shall not steal on this side of the line, but it allows them to roam over the country, spy out our resources, and go into Sonora to kill and rob from our neighbors with whom we are at peace, and with whom it is for us a necessity to remain on good terms, no matter what our preoccupations may be. If we hate the Mexicans, or if we want to take their country, we want no blood-thirsty savages to do the work for us, or to injure them. The United States is strong enough to fight her own battles. No words need be lost on the morality of the question, and it is only a weak neighbor like Mexico that would suffer such outrages as these savage incursions from a friendly territory, where they are not permitted to follow and chastise them, or exterminate them, as a last resourse of peace. Suppose the reverse to be the case, what would we do?

The consequence of this treaty must be the creation of bitter feelings all along the frontier State of Sonora. It must foster thieving in our country, unpunished by the authorities in Sonora, because we do not punish the Indian assassin and robber for his crimes in Sonora, and by his crossing the line, virtually protect and harbor him. In justice to those in authority in Sonora, we must state that formerly when horses were stolen on our side of the line, they generally assisted in restoring them to their proper owners, notwithstanding there being no treaty of extradition, or that they could calculate on similar favors on our side of the line. If many of the lower class of Mexicans will steal, there are many, and the most I should think along the line, that desire peace, if not for any thing else, for their own interest and tranquility. There are others that desire friendly relations for justice sake alone. These bitter feelings on one side cannot fail to produce or augment them on the other, and a very unhappy state of affairs must be the consequence to both American and Mexican, and cause if not a complete a partial paralization of mining and farming in the country. No quiet, industrious Mexican will venture himself and family in our midst under the circumstances, to live for work, and if any bands at all come up, they will be the outcasts, the lazy, the desperadoes, in fact the worse than good for nothings. How can mining prosper [illegible] and how the whole country [illegible] is benefitted [illegible] have gathered about [illegible] creased this hard work [illegible] them to be at war with us, when ranches will be devastated and years of hard labor be swept away in one single night? By this treaty there is no one benefitted but the cruel, cowardly, thieving Indian who, if it suits his purpose, will as soon cut our throats as that of the Mexicans. It is to the interest of the country, if not due to Sonora and humanity, that these savages are confined to reserves beyond the limits of settlements, say north of the Gila. They must be stopped from stealing the industrious man's work, and from killing him, because they themselves abhor work. Let the government establish a line of posts in their own country—keep out scouting parties to pick up those from outside the reserves, punish them, and we will soon see better times. Confidence will be restored, a better feeling on both sides of the line, and hands will be plenty, the mines will pour forth their streams of silver bars, money will become abundant, and every one join in the general prosperity and happiness. Those who consider this country only as a temporary stopping place will be able to leave it satisfied before their hair turns gray. But if general unsociability, and murder and depredations are permitted to check the progress of the only grand resource of Arizona, the mining, then let us not be astonished if we dry up, awaiting better times, that may only appear in another generation.

I say therefore that these Apache treaties are insufficient and injurious to our best interests in the end. Let them be amended, if for nothing else, out of selfishness.

Before closing, I would yet say in regard to Mexican peons, merely that by paying them Mexican wages, say 37 cents per day, we should not expect American labor; their conduct at times, and often, is very annoying enough to make a saint swear, I am free to acknowledge, but I have always found that swearing even here, if not useless, only makes things worse.

H. E.

Fine Portrait—Captain A. T. Lee, commanding officer at Fort Quitman, kindly sends us a beautifully executed portrait of "Yellow Wolf," late a great chief of the Comanches, who was killed some time ago, in Texas. Capt. Lee is well known for his contributions to the poetical literature of our country, while with the pencil he has few equals in the United States army.

News Items.

Senator Seward sailed for Europe on the 7th of May. He was attended, on embarking, by many friends, and made a speech to the crowd.

John Sherman of Ohio, and Galusha Grow of Pennsylvania, are the Republican candidates for Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

A great fire occurred at the landing in Pittsburg on the 9th of May. Ten fine steamers were burned, and several warehouses.—The loss was very heavy.

The following field officers have been detailed for the recruiting service for the ensuing two years from the 30th of June:

Major T. H. Holmes, 5th infantry, to relieve Maj. A. Cady at Fort Columbus, New York.

Major G. Burbank, 1st infantry, to relieve Col. R. C. Buchanan, 4th infantry, at Newport barracks, Kentucky.

Major L. P. Graham, 2d dragoons, to relieve Col. G. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles, at Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania.

The War Department has issued orders directing a careful and thorough reconnoisance to be made by the topographical engineers of the country between the San Antonio, Texas, and El Paso road, and the Rio Grande and Pecos rivers. This expedition will start from San Antonio, Texas, and will be accompanied by companies of infantry and mounted force.—Camels will be used for the transportation of provisions, &c., in place of wagons.

At the Colorado mines, fourteen miles above Fort Yuma, a Mexican knocked down an American by the name of Ross, and then robbed him of $375 in dust. There are only about five Americans now engaged in the mines on the Colorado, and some seven or eight on the Gila. Of Mexicans, there are about 350 on the two rivers engaged in mining. They are making about twelve bits a day. About two weeks since some two hundred Mexicans arrived at the mines, and report many more on the way.

Horace Greeley writes to the "friends of the Tribune" that he is about to take a trip Westward, through Kansas, and the alleged gold region, Utah, and the Great Basin, to California, returning according to circumstances. If time serves, he will "look at Oregon." He concludes that if he is to have any respite from editorial labor during the next two years, he must take it now. He tells people where he is going, in hopes that he may be able to meet and greet his personal friends along the road. We hope the rush to see him will not be so great as to impede his progress.

It is reported that Kimball, eldest son of Heber C. and James Young, son of Brigham, have apostatized, and are about leaving for the States with their first wives, leaving their "spirituals" behind. At least 5,000 apostate Mormons will leave for California early in the spring.

A new paper called "The Druggist," of eight quarto pages, published monthly, has been started in Cincinnati. It is devoted to the mercantile interest.

On Beale's route between Fort Smith and Albuquerque, twenty-five bridges will be required, the estimated cost of the lot amounting to one hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. The cost of the bridge at Albuquerque is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars, and a bridge across the Colorado one hundred thousand dollars. We think we see Congress appropriating the money!

On the 24th of April a battle was fought between two bands of Navajos and Apaches.—Ten of the latter were killed and eight of the former. The Navajos lost four thousand sheep.

We are gratified to state that the most generous response has been made to the appeal in behalf of Prof. Agassiz's proposed Museum of Natural History. The munificent donation of $50,000 for this noble object by Mr. Gray, has already given this movement a start which has well nigh secured its success. Thirty-eight persons have each made donations of one thousand dollars and upwards, and the whole subscription, exclusive of the Gray fund, now exceeds $70,000. Twenty-eight individuals gave one thousand dollars each, nine have contributed two thousand each, and there is one subscription of five thousand dollars.

Our Visitors.—Col. Bonneville and staff, accompanied by Bvt. Lieut. Col. Reeve, of Fort Buchanan, arrived at Tubac on the morning of the 28th ult., and remained a few hours, camping the same night at Sopori ranche. On the 29th and 30th the party visited, by invitation, the mines and amalgamation works of the Sonora Company, at Cerro Colorado and Arivaca. The next point visited was Tucson, from whence the party will proceed to Santa Fe, via Fort Thorn.

Indian Depredations.—On the 20th ult., a band of Apaches stole from Miguel Zepeta, of Altar, a frontier town of Sonora, the following animals:

12 mares, 3 colts, and one stallion, all branded with a hieroglyphic resembling a capital G.

1 valuable mule, 2 young horse mules, 2 dark mules, one gray mule, all branded with a hieroglyphic resembling a capital L.

Besides the above, other animals were stolen from citizens of Altar, which can be identified. We are requested to call attention to this theft, and ask our citizens to restore the property if by any means it should come into their possession.

Apaches.—On the night of the 29th ult., a party of Apaches visited Arivaca and stole all the animals belonging to the "tame Apaches" who reside there; also several animals owned by Papagos. As these people according to a recent authority are "American citizens," the Pinals have again violated their treaty. These "citizens" certainly deserve protection. Col. Bonneville's escort was near Arivaca at the time, but the Pinals, aware that they were strangers in the land, on public business, and a long way from home, probably out of politeness refrained from stealing their horses!—Such delicacy could scarcely be expected from a "poor Indian!"

Substitutes for Poor Water.—Our friend Robinson, of Tucson, has on hand and for sale, a variety of good substitutes for bad water. They are put up in kegs and bottles.—Among the various articles may be mentioned a superior quality of whisky.

Rich Country.—Gentlemen, highly competent to judge, who have lately visited the Papago country, pronounce it one of the richest mineral regions in the world. Some specimens of silver ore were brought in that yielded on assay *sixty-five per cent. of silver.* One great drawback to mining operations in this region is the want of sufficient water. Artesian wells will be needed.

From Sonora.

Senors Escalante and Retas, dispatched as Commissioners by the Sonorians of California, were in Mazatlan, lately. They had an interview with Gov. Pesqueira, and obtained large concessions of land on the rivers Yaqui and Mayo, for the colony to settle. They would return to San Francisco in the course of a month to complete their arrangements for the embarkation of the "native Sonoranians" from California.

Gov. Pesqueira had issued a peremptory order for the confiscation of the vast estates of don Manuel Gandara, in Sonora. They will be sold for the benefit of the Government and to replenish the treasury of the successful party.

The Gila Explorers.—Mr. J. H. Wells, one of the Gila gold hunters, who recently left for the supposed rich region has returned to Tucson. We understand that up to the time of his leaving the party they had found few indications of gold. The Indians were quite amicable, manifesting no disposition to stop the party. The country through which the party had passed was very mountainous.

Improvements.—A letter from Colorado city states that many improvements are going on at that place, new buildings, etc.

We hear a rumor that the Yaqui Indians, of Sonora have "revolutionized" and are causing considerable alarm.

Fire in the Mountains.—All the past week great fires have been raging along the western slope of the Santa Rita mountains, extending sometimes to the tallest peaks. At night the scene was grand—a vast illumination of the mighty hills—the fire in circles, in long lines, in scattered patches, and glowing in the distant horizon like the watch-fires of a great army.—The entire western slope of the mountains has been burned over, and the fires are now working over and around to the eastern side, making at night a strange and beautiful spectacle.

The Sonoita Murderers.—On or about the 2d inst., the four prisoners under arrest at Fort Buchanan will be sent, with a strong escort, to La Messilla for trial. There is ample evidence to commit them, and when put on trial, other evidence, sufficient to convict, will be furnished. We are well rid of a desperate and dangerous gang of men who, if they do not escape, and they receive due justice, will trouble this country nor any other, but a short time longer.

Bear!—Several grizzly bear have been killed by persons working in the timber regions of the Santa Rita mountains, and the fires that are now raging in the canons will have the effect of driving Mr. Grizzly into the more accessible regions. We should say that it was a good time for a bear hunt in those canons and localities in the mountains where the fires have not burned.

Laborers Coming Back.—Mexican laborers come up very slowly from Sonora. It being harvest time, many of them find employment at home. An attempt ought to be made by the various mining companies to bring regular miners with their families from the lower part of Sonora, and from Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Durango. With proper effects, a body of very good men might be obtained, who would be more serviceable than the hands now employed, many of whom know very little about mining.

By reference to the advertisement below it will be seen that the Hotel at Tucson has changed hands.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to settle their accounts without delay, as he intends leaving the country about the first of September. All accounts unsettled by the 25th of June, will be collected by law.

14 PALATINE ROBINSON.

P. Robinson,

GENERAL MERCHANT;

AND dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, etc., at Tucson. The highest price paid for all sorts of produce. 14

Hotel at Tucson.

THE hotel at this place formerly carried on by George Mattison, is now conducted by J. Riordan, who will pay every attention to the travelling community. A good corral is attached to the House.

Tucson, June 1, 1859. J. RIORDAN.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that packages, boxes, or parcels, brought by the Overland Mail, if left in the office over one day, will be at the risk of the owners, as the Company make no charge for storage, they will not be responsible for any loss that may occur.

WM. S. OURY, Agent O. M. Co.

Tucson, May 18, 1859. 2m

Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, Store-Houses, Private Residence, and three fine Gardens, all located in Tucson.

Terms, one half cash, the balance in six months.

The Storehouse is entirely new, and fitted up in the style. The Dwelling House, a large, well arranged building, is well situated on the plaza. The Store has the best situation in Tucson for business.

May 20 tf PALATINE ROBINSON.

WANTED, by the Santa Rita S. M. Co., a person who is experienced in beneficiating the ores of silver by the Patio process. Apply to

W. WRIGHTSON, Agent, Tubac.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR,

No. 92 William Street, New York.

AGENCY FOR MINERS AND TRADERS

In New Mexico, Arizona, Sonora, Chihuahua and Mexico generally.

Goods, Machinery, and all kinds of Supplies for Mining Companies and Traders, purchased and forwarded.

Dealer in Bullion and Ores.

EDWARD E. DUNBAR & Co., Guaymas, Sonora.

WHITE & GRANGER,

AT FORT BUCHANAN,

Offer for sale a large assortment of Merchandise, consisting of,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
CLOTHING, HATS,
BLANKETS, BOOTS,
HARDWARE, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,

Tobacco, of all Sorts and Qualities,

LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, &C. &C.

The above-named articles will be sold at reasonable prices, for Cash.

MOLASSES.—60 gallons for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

COLT'S NAVY SIX-SHOOTER PISTOLS.

For sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

RICE.

500 POUNDS FOR SALE at 30 cts. per lb, by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

WHITE & GRANGER, at Fort Buchanan, have for sale, Rifles, Double-Guns, "North-West" Guns, Powder, Lead, Ely's Caps, Shot, Gun Wadding.

—ALSO—

Oils, Paints, Whiting, Putty, Chalk, Spirits-Turpentine, Glue, Nails, Castings, Tin-ware, Brass Kettles, Tubs, Buckets. [mar 10

BACON SIDES.—12,000 pounds for sale by
WHITE & GRANGER,
mar. 10 At Fort Buchanan.

PISTOLS AND CARBINES.

A SUPPLY OF COLT'S NAVY PISTOL, (new pattern,) Also, Pocket "Six Shooters," together with a number of his six-barrel Carbines and five-barrel Rifles; FOR SALE at the Store of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, Tubac.

FREDERICK HULLSEMAN,
Store Keeper.

C. B. HUGHES, M. D.,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

TUBAC, ARIZONA.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY HOTEL.

LOCATED ON THE SONOITA-VALLEY ROAD three miles from Fort Buchanan.

The above hotel has been opened by the subscriber, and he is now prepared to accommodate travelers in the best style the country affords. He will also keep on hand a fine assortment of wines, liquors, cigars, sardines, etc. etc. He will also insure all horses committed to his care. Persons visiting the Fort willfind good accommodations for the night at my establishment.

JAMES GRAYDON.

WANTED,

BY THE SANTA-RITA SILVER MINING CO An experienced Smelter.

Also, good Barrateros, to work in the Salero Mine.

Apply to
W. WRIGHTSON, Tubac.

ARIZONA HOUSE,

TUBAC, ARIZONA.

mar 28 H. F. McCARTY, Proprietor.

HARNESS MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the people of this portion of Arizona that he has opened the Harness and Saddlery Business at Tubac, where he is prepared to do all work in his line.

Saddles and Harness made and repaired in the best manner. (mar. 10) I. A. HILL.

PABLO TOURNIER DUPLA,

MAGDALENA, SONORA.

Receiving, Forwarding, Commission Merchant, Wholesale Groceries, Dry Goods, all kinds of Mexican Goods, etc., etc.

General Agency for the purchase of lands in the State of Sonora. References: Antonio Perez, Fort Buchanan, Camou Hermanos, Hermosillo.

mar 17 3m

ANDREW J. NICKERSON & COLE,

Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights;

WARD'S RANCHE, SONOITA VALLEY.

THE above firm are prepared to do all work in the line of their business, in a neat and durable style. Wagons made and repaired all sort of blacksmithing done, including horse and mule shoeing, with the utmost despatch and at reasonable prices.

mar 31 pd

KILLED BY INDIANS.—John Cotlman was killed by Indians, about the first of February, 1859, on the Gila Desert, fifteen miles from Sutton's Ranche. The deceased was an American, and is supposed to have relatives at Snow Hill, Maryland. His legal representative may obtain the amount due him, and his friends ascertain the particulars of his death, by addressing the subscriber, at the Overland Mail Station, Pimo Village, Arizona.

mar 31 JOHN CAPRON.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Ochoa & Aguirre is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment, and all having claims can present them for adjustment, at Las Cruces.

STEVEN OCHOA.
PEDRO AGUIRRA.

Fort Buchanan, April 18, 1859. 3tpd

HORSE SHOEING,

AND

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to shoe horses and mules and do a general blacksmith business at his shop at Santa Rita.

mar. 24—tf. JOHN A. RIDENOUR.

THE ARIZONIAN.

Goot Olt Rye.

If a poly dreats a body,
Mit some goot olt rye,
Un if a poly dakes his toddy,
Sometimes on der shly;
Or, it some vellow rader mellow,
Trunk till he sees
Ga[illegible] nu bellow?
N[illegible] I,
Efery pody loves his toddy,
Prandy, gin or vine;
Efery pody has a hobby,
Goot olt rye is mine.

Down der street I oyden meet,
Some Dettschmen on der shbree,
If vone of dem should shdand der dreat,
It's goot olt rye for me;
Of all de trunks dere's none I dinks,
So good ven one is dry,
Dey vas nothing ven your shberits sinks,
Can[illegible]ow mit like olt rye.
All Dings—Efery pody loves his toddy,
Prandy, gin or vine;
Efery pody has a hobby,
Goot olt rye is mine.

Ven vone is in vhish den off I rush,
To Meinzer's lager dore,
Ven I dit Sy trinks too much,
A[illegible] shust a[illegible] no more;
Ven I vas shbree I happy pe,
Dis vay or shtreet to like,
Do and der vorld is nix to me,
Ven trinking goot olt rye.
Efery pody Zings.—Efery body loves his toddy,
Prandy, gin or vine,
Efery pody has a hobby.
Goot olt rye ish mine.

Nobody can have seen It.

Down the staircase swinging,
With flying feet I passed;
Quick up the staircase springing,
He came, and caught me fast;
And the stairs are dark and dim,
Many a kiss I had from him—
And nobody can have seen it.

Down in the hall demurely—
Fair guests were assembled there,
My cheeks flushed hot, and surely,
My lips did their tale declare;
I thought they looked at me every one,
And saw what we together had done—
Yet nobody could have seen it.

The garden its sweets displaying,
Beckoned me out of doors;
The welcome call obeying,
I hastened to look at the flowers;
There blushed the roses all around,
There sang the birds with merry sound
As if they all had seen it.

SUNFLOWERS—CHILLS AND FEVER.—Lieutenant Maury has published his opinion, founded on his own experiment at Washington, that the sunflower is a preventative of chills and fevers. He says: "We continue to see favoroble mention made of the virtues of sunflowers as preventives of billious fever, chills and fevers, etc. A correspondent of the Soil of the South, writing from a place in Alabama, which he says was peculiarly subject to fevers, gives the results of his experience in the premises; and in not a single instance where he planted sunflowers around his negro cabins did their inmates suffer from fevers, whilst his wife, two children, and two house servants, all had fevers, he not having planted any of the sunflowers around his own dwelling, which, in his own opinion, accounts for the difference in the results. The editor [illegible] of the Soil of the South says:—'My opinion is that the sunflower, in its rank growth, absorbs the very elements in the atmosphere that produce fever, or chills and fever; and what is the life of the sunflower is highly obnoxious to the health of the human family; I believe that a man could never have a chill who would sleep in a bed of rank sunflowers."

TAKING THE OATH.—The Knickerbocker is responsible [illegible] of following:

A correspondent in Ottaway county, Michigan, from whom we are always glad to hear, gives us the following scene of a Mayor's court at Grand Rapids, mayor Church presiding:

Witness called upon to be sworn by the clerk:

Clerk—Do you solemly swear—

Mayor (with dignity)—Stop, the witness will hold up his right hand.

Clerk—The witness has no right hand, your honor

Mayor. (with some asperity)—Let him hold up his left hand, then.

Clerk—he has had the misfortune to lose his left hand also, as your honor will perceive.

Mayor (savagely)—Tell him to hold up his right leg, then; a man can't be sworn in this court without holding up something. Silence, gentlemen! Our dignity must be preserved.

Witness sworn on the leg.

Some one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass; the jackass can't change his mind, and the man can—it's a human privilege."

Col. King, of Gonzales county, Texas, who is an equal enemy of hard money and grammar, having a proper contempt for both, and who lives, as he says, "down to the foot of navigation, near Gonzalez, a little creek which runs dry in summer, recently delivered himself of the following emphatic remarks: "Ef I owe a man an onjust debt, and I make him a lawless tender of a bank bill, and he infuses to incept it, but persoos out a writ for to level on my property, ef I don't make a sacrament of *him*, I'll be d—d."

Although many attempts have been lately made to estimate the exact number of natives and foreigners in the United States army, no reliable information could be obtained on that point. Hundreds of foreigners book themselves as born in this country, and even deceive the cleverest judges of accentuation. A good authority says, however, that there are fully 9.000 regular soldiers in the land service of the United States of foreign birth. The Irish element largely predominates, and next to it is the German. It is estimated that we have over two thousand ex-English soldiers in the army and marine corps, besides a large number of Prussians, French, Austrians, Poles, and natives of every other European State.

A GIANT FARMER.—The Rockford Republican says that Mr. Jacob Strawn of Illinois has earned for himself the reputation of the giant farmer of the west. Twenty-seven years ago he emigrated to that State a poor man. His operations were small at first, but continued to increase each year until he had reduced over 30,000 acres of land to a state of cultivation. He has one farm of 10,000 acres, and another of 7,800. He has one corn-field in Morgan county nearly six miles long. He has annually employed from 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year, until quite recently, he has stalled from 5000 to 6000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. In these twenty-seven years he has made a fortune of a million of dollars, and he is still hale and vigorous to enjoy it.

Keep true to the dreams of thy youth.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND MAIL NOTICE—*Change of Hour.*
On and after 3d December, the Overland Mail Stage will leave San Francisco for St. Louis and Memphis at 12 o'clock M. on Monday and Friday of each week. Overland Express for Visalia, Fort Tejon and Los Angeles, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock M.

Overland Mail Company (via Los Angeles.)—Tariff of Prices. From San Francisco, or from any point on the route between San Francisco and Fort Yuma, to terminus of Pacific Railroad, or Ft. Smith, Ark., $100; From San Francisco to Visalia, $20; From San Francisco to Fort Tejon, $30; From San Francisco to Los Angeles, $40; From San Francisco to Fort Yuma, $70; From Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, $40. Way fare 10 cents per mile; no charge less than one dollar.

LOUIS McLANE,
Agent O. M. Co., San Francisco.

EL MOLINO DEL NORTE,
S. HART, Proprietor,
Molino, El Paso County, Texas.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.,
Tubac, Feb 10, 1859.

JOHN STREIT, was killed in a rencontre with one Antonio Ellsner, on the 26th of December, 1858. Both persons were in the employment of this company. Streit was a German by birth, aged about 30; he was a cabinet maker by trade and at the time of his death "head carpenter" of the company. His family yet reside in Germany but he is said to have relatives living near San Antonio, Texas. His friends can learn the particulars of his death, and his legal representatives can obtain the amount due him, on application to

S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

OFFICE SONORA E. & MINING CO.
Tubac, February 25th, 1859.

UNTIL THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT commence regular mail service on the route, a mail will be sent from this office Friday of each week to Tucson, to connect with the mail of the Overland Mail Co., both East and West. A mail will be received at the office on Sunday of each week.

S. H. LATHROP,
Treasurer.

OFFICE SONORA EXPLORING & MINING CO.
Tubac, Feb. 10, 1859.

H. J. OLDS.—Died of Consumption on the 27th day of October, 1858, while in the employment of this company, H. J. Olds. Mr. Olds was an American, about 50 years of age, a carpenter by trade, has a brother somewhere in California, and is said to have a sister and other relations in Wisconsin. His relatives can learn the particulars of his death, and his lawful representatives can obtain the amount due him at the time of his death on application to S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac.

CARPENTER WANTED.—A good carpenter can have constant employment, on application to
S. H LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Co. mar31

LABORERS WANTED.—A few good American Laborers can find situations and good wages, on application to S. H. LATHROP,
Director of the Mines, Tubac. Sonora Exploring and Mining Company. mar31

CHILDRESS & RICE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—Manufacturers of Saddles and Horse Equipments of every description, of the latest patterns and best quality. Orders to any part of the country promptly attended to.

MORRIS & BRO.
CLOTHING MERCHANTS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

BAUGHN & WALKER,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
PORT LAVACA, TEXAS.
Cash advanced on Consignments, and Merchandise carefully stored.

EL PASO HOTEL,
MAJOR B. W. GILLOCK, Proprietor.
EL PASO, TEXAS;
Every attention paid to the comfort of travelers, and charges moderate.

CROWELL & CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Front and Clay Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

COLT'S REVOLVING GUNS & PISTOLS.
Manufactured and for Sale by
COL. SAMUEL COLT,
Hartford, Conn.

BURNSIDE'S BREACH-LOADING GUNS.
Manufactured and for sale by
BRISTOL FIRE-ARMS COMPANY.
CHAS. JACKSON, Pres.
Bristol, R. I.

Overland to the Pacific!

THE SAN ANTONIO AND SAN DIEGO MAIL Line, which has been in successful operation since July, 1857, are ticketing Passengers through to San Diego, and also to all intermediate stations.

Passengers and Express matter forwarded in new coaches drawn by six mules over the entire length of our Line, excepting the Colorado Desert of 100 miles, which we cross on mule back. Passengers GUARANTEED in their tickets to ride in Coaches, excepting the 100 miles, as above stated.

Passengers ticketed to and from San Antonio, Texas, and

Fort Clark, Fort Fillmore,
Fort Hudson, La Mesilla,
Fort Lancaster, Tucson, Arizona,
Fort Davis, Fort Yuma,
El Paso, and San Diego.

The Coaches of our line leave semi-monthly from each end, on the 9th and 24th of each month, at six o'clock, A. M.

An armed escort travels through the Indian country with each mail train, for the protection of the mails and passengers.

Passengers are provided with provisions during the trip, except where the coach stops at Public Houses along the Line, at which each passenger will pay for his own meal.

Each passenger is allowed thirty pounds of personal baggage, exclusive of blankets and arms.

Passengers coming to San Antonio can take the Line of Mail Steamers from New Orleans twice a week to Indianola; from the latter place there is a daily line of four-horse mail coaches direct to this place.

On the Pacific side, the California Steam Navigation Company are running a first-class steamer semi-monthly to and from San Francisco and San Diego.

Fare on this Line as follows, including rations:

San Antonio to San Diego, . .	$200
" " Tucson, ...	150
" " El Paso, ...	100

Intermediate stations 15 cents per mile.

Extra baggage, *when carried*, 40 cents per pound to El Paso, and $1 per pound to San Diego.

Passengers can obtain all necessary outfits in San Antonio.

For further information, and for the purchase of tickets, apply at the office of the Company in this city, or address I. C. WOODS, Superintendent of the line, care of American Coal Co., 50 Exchange Place, New York. G. H. GIDDINGS,
R. E. DOYLE, *Proprietors.*
San Antonio, July 1, 1858.

HARRIS & MARCHAND,
ASSAYERS.
No. 105 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.
No. 73 J street, SACRAMENTO.
No. 27 E street, MARYSVILLE.

H. & M. have established, in addition to their well-known offices in the interior, a Branch Office at No. 105 *Sacramento Street*, San Francisco, where they will carry on the business of Assaying in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

GOLD, SILVER AND ORES of every description, promptly and faithfully assayed and returns made within *six hours*.

Having been established for a period of upwards of three years, during which they have transacted all the business entrusted to them in a manner to please their depositors, they feel at liberty to refer to the correctness and liberality which have characterized all their dealings as some guarantee for what they will do in the future.

They would especially dwell upon the fact that THEY DO THEIR OWN WORK, and manufacture all utensils used by them, for which they received a premium at the late State Fair. In every department none but the best of talent is employed.

As vouchers for the correctness of their Assays, they refer with permission to the following Bankers, who, for nearly three years, have shipped bars assayed by them, to the Eastern States and Europe;

REFERENCES:

B. Davidson, Esq. Messrs. J. Parrott & Co.
Messrs. Tallant & Wilde, " Sather & Church.

TAAFFE, McCAHILL & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS AND CARPETINGS,
Sacramento street, corner of Front, San Francisco, Cal., and 320 Broadway, New York.
Prints, Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Ducks, Ticks, Denims, Linens, Towels, Table Cloths, Diapers, Table Covers, Quilts, &c., Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Shawls, Cashmeres, Merinos, Parasols, Embroideries, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Gimps, Hosiery, Blankets, Flannels, Under-shirts, Drawers, Colored and White, in Merino, Silk and Cotton, Ladies' Ready-Made Under-garments, very superior, Alexandre's Kid Gloves.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., FORWARDING AND Commission Merchants, San Francisco, California, and New York City.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

APPLEGATE & CO., 43 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, Ohio, offer for sale an extensive assortment of Books and Stationery, including

School Books,	Miscellaneous Books,
Theological Books,	Medical Books,
Account Books,	Blank Books.

Writing paper of every description, and all articles useful in the library and counting-room. Merchants from abroad favoring us with orders for account books or miscellaneous stock, will have their orders filled with promptness. Address
APPLEGATE & CO.
43 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HENRY HOWE & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, Main street, Cincinnati.

MIDDLETON, STROBRIDGE & CO.
LITHOGRAPHERS AND ENGRAVERS,
Corner of Third and Walnut sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

STANHOPE S. ROWE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Third street, Cincinnati

WRIGHTSON & CO., BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.—167 Walnut street, Cincinnati.

GASTEN, DICKSON & WALLINGFORD.—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery, Pearl st., Cincinnati.

THE RAILROAD RECORD,
A WEEKLY PAPER,
DEVOTED TO RAILROADS & STATISTICS.
Wrightson & Co., Publishers,
167 Walnut st., Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI TYPE FOUNDRY—Manufactures Type, Printing-Presses, and Printers' Materials generally. Orders promptly filled for any part of the United States or Territories.
L. T. WELLS, Supt.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY.—Manufacturers of Type, and dealers in Printing Material, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Our Stereotype Establishment, one of the largest in the Union, affords ample facilities for executing any orders we may be favored with.
R. ALLISON, Supt.

POLLOCK & M'CALL—Wholesale Dealers in Paper, Walnut street, Cincinnati.

PAPER AND STATIONERY.
NIXON & CHATFIELD, Wholesale Dealers in Paper of every variety, including Book, News, and Job Printing Paper; Note, Cap, and Letter Paper; Envelopes, Wrapping-Paper, &c., &c.
77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati.

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